NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS

SUFFOCATION IN A BALLOON

BISMARGA'S REPLECTIONS ON THE POPE

TEMES NESS OF DISRAELI TOWARD THE PAESS

BELGIUM COMMENTS ON THE CERMAN NOTE

The Japanese Getting Jealous of th Conduct of the Chinese Toward the Neighboring Islanders-Chinese Troops Severely Handled by War Imminent.

SPAIN.

Reported Carhat Barbarity. MADRID, April 16 .- It is reported that the Car lists have selzed a number of women and chil dren in the province of Soria, and threaten to

shoot them unless they are ransomed.

CANADA. New Winter Mail Route Proposed. OTTAWA, April 16.—The Government, by way of testing winter navigation of the St. Lawrence.

has offered a contract for the carrying of mails across the Straits of Northumberland during the

FRANCE. Extraordinary Balloon Ascent-Two of the Arconauts Suffocated.

Paris, April 18.-A party of three persons ascended in the balloon Zenith to-day, for the purpose of making scientific observations. The balloon attained the extraordinary height of 8,000 metres, (over 25,000 feet.) Two of the areonauts were sufficated to death, and when the balloon reached the ground the thrit was almost insensible, and has since been so ill that his recovery

BELGIUM. Discussion of the German Note in the House

of Deputies. BRUSSELS, April 16 .- In the Chamber of Depu ties this evening the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government yesterday received Germany's reply to its last note. The reply cites no fresh facts. It descants on the principles of international law involved in the discussion, and expresses the hope that Belgium will seize the unity to dissipate the impression that Ger-latended to attack the liberty of the press gium. The Minister after informing the of the contents of the note, said that in on to this correspondence courteous verbal addition to this correspondence courteous verba explanations had been exchanged with the Ger

an representative, in conclusion, he assured the Chamber that the eiglan Government sincerely desired to rengthen good relations with Germany. GREAT ERITAIN.

The Commons Deal Gingerly with the Press-Lowron, April 16 .- In the House of Commons to-night there was an acrimonious debate on the question of summoning to the bar the printers of the Times and News for breach of privilege, for publishing documents in the hands of the Select Committee on Foreign Loans.

Mr. Disraeli moved a resolution that the select
committee be instructed to investigate the affair,
and report how the press obtained the documents
in question. The re-olution was carried, and the
order summoning the printers was discharged. ommittee on Foreign Loans.

REVIVAL MOVEMBER. place at Spurgeon Tabernade. Mr. Moody de-livered an address on Christian work, which was rapturously applanded. Thousands rose at his invitation to go into the atrests and work for

JAPAN. .

Unfriendly Feeling Towards China Regarding the Treatment of Formosan and Loochoo slanders-The Simonski Indemnity.

SAN Princisco, April 16.—The steamer Colorado, which arrived last night from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings the following intelligence: YOKOWANA, March 25 .- It is now known that Government changes of considerable importance are impending, and a medification of the present form of the administration is expected. Great secrecy has thus far been maintained by the offi-cials, owing to the efforts of the foreign ministers to interfere. Considerable excitement prevails to interfere. Considerable excitement prevails among the Japanese soldiers in consequence of the news that the Chinese had already provoked a conflict with the

BAVAGES OF FORMOSA, BAVAGES OF FORMOSA, and the opinion is expressed that China should be required to give a guarantee for at least the reasonable treatment of the aborigines. The circumstance of China having exacted schmissive acknowledgments from the Loochoo Islanders, which is yet unexplained, adds to the feeling of indignation against that empire. The Loochoons concerned have arrived in Yeddo, in obedience to a Government summons. The case is now undergoing investigation.

Several new railways are projected in various parts of Japan. Several new railways are projected in various parts of Japan.

Telegraphic communication is now established between all the important cities of Japan.

Intelligence of the proposal of the United States to return one half of the

SIMONSKI INDEMNITY SINORSKI INDEMNITY

SINORSKI INDEMNITY

SINORSKI INDEMNITY

BIOGRAPHICA SINORSKI INDEMNITY

MOREY either does or does not belong to the
United States. An effer to refund a portion
would not be cordially welcomed in the present
state of public opinion. A partial acknowledgment would probably be refused.

Taxes on 250 small articles of trade have been abolished and transferred to tobacco and native wine, which will now yield about \$2,600,000.

The Formosa Difficulty-Slaughter of Chinese Troops by the Indians-Moba Interference with the Telegraph. 17 .- Particulars have been received of

THE PIGHT IN PORMOSA between the savages and Chinese troops. Two Chinese officers ventured, in January last, to en-ter the region of Botan, inhabited wholly by the aborigines, and were immediately killed. On the 13th of February a body of 200 troops was sen from the west coast to retaliate. They burned from the west coast to retaliste. They burne one village and put the inhabitants to death, is cluding old men, women and children. On their return they were surrounded and routed, with less of 90 killed, among whom was the Chines leader. The loss of the savages is estimated a 30. The affair causes much excitement in Chin and there are tumors that large forces are to b dispatched to the scene of the occurrence. Wer

continues to be interrupted, and considerable ad-ditional property of the company has been de-stroyed by mobs.

GERMANY.

Bismarck on the New Ecclesiastical Bill. BERLIN, April 16 .- The bill abrogating those pendent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, the unimpeded intercourse of religious associa-tions with their superiors, and freedom of clerical appointments, passed its second reading to-day in the lower House of the Pransian Diet. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck said the Government was loth to proceed to such measures, but they were unavoidable since the Vatt

ures, but they were unavoidable since the Vatican council.

No one possessed the influence the Pope had with a compact party, a well-organized press, and an army of obedient priests. This power would be serious even if it belonged to a native instead of a foreign monarch. That monarch, if he had the means, would carry out his programme in Prussia, but he would first have to destroy the majority of the Prussian people.

The Frince closed his sprech with these words:

When all the breaches in the bulwarks of the State, caused by granting too many rights to unworthy educate are repaired, then will we be able to conclude peace.

PEARSALL SMITH'S LABORS. BERLIN, April 15.-The success of the reviva mission of Mr. Pearsall Smith in this city and other towns in Germany is increasing. Immense erowds attend the meetings, and members of the sobility occupy seats on the platforms. The Empress Augusta has given a private audience to Mr. Smith.

Valmaseda's Efforts to Subdue the Cubans-HAVANA, April 16.-The Sixth battalion of in-family and the Second battery of artiflery of the Havana volunteers left the city this morning for the jurisdictions of Colon and Cienfaeges, where they will be divided into small detachments, to protect the plantations. The authorities say the work of wholesale destruction of plantations has been stopped, but the insurgents may burn some in feolised places. The country people are indig-nant against the rebels for sestroying small set-tiements inhabited by poor people. Captain General Valmaseda continues to per-fect his plan for driving the insurgents back over

THE SUGAR CHOP

district, and on most of the plantations in the western department.

The journals report that the San Jose and Comita plantations, in the Clenfuegos jurisdiction, have been burned by the insurgents.

PARDON OF RESELS. The Captain General has pardoned Escobar, a white man, and Lorenzo, a negro, who were condemned to death as rebels at Sagua La Grande.

demned to death as rebels at Sagua La Grande.

HAVANA, April 16.—Sharkey remains in jail, and is not allowed to hold communication with any one. The steamer Columbus salied to day without him. Whether the authorities have arrived at any decision in his case is unknown. It is possible he may be sent to New York to-morrow, but if not he will certainly be kept in jail for the present. Fox insists on the truth of his charges against Sharkey.

IN THE COAL REGION. Complaint of Hard Times-No Punishment for Crime.

NEW YORK, April 16 .- A Pottsville (Pa.) disbatch save: The long continued suspension of mining in this region is seriously injuring all kinds of business. Until quite recently little had been heard of the growing stringency in business. The pinch had not become severe enough to com-plain of. But when the first of April found busi-ness in anything but a favorable condition for quarterly settlements, men began to look grave quarterly settlements, men began to look grave. Now the air is heavy with rumors, many of them only too true, of disasters impending over merchants and other business men of the region. Few have ever been able to do a strictly cash business, and those who deal on credit have already lost heavily, with no prospect of speedy relief. No positive failures have from \$5,000 to \$20,000 on their books, of which they are unable to collect a dollar, and it is said that one firm in this place, retailers of dry goods and groceries, have already retailers of dry goods and groceries, have already invested \$42,000 in the strike. The same strin-gency which effects herebants is felt in all other branches of business. It is

AS BAD AS A PANIC. Nobody is shie to collect money. Real estate, in which there was a very large business done last year, is wholly inactive. The local stock market is depressed. Savings funds, which usually issue is depressed. Savings tunds, which usually issue a new series of shares every month, now issue only one third as often, for nebody has any money to save, and the shares go unsold, and it is reported that one or two in the neighboring towns have suspended payments.

CRIMES AND NO PUNISHMENT. The Philadelphia and Reading railroad has adopted the practice of running pioneer engines ahead of its trains on the more dangerous branches, and one of these, on Mine Hill branch, last Blooday removed a pile of planks and sills from the track at a dangerous curve for the third lime. Nobedy brings to justice the miscreants who perpetrate these crimes; nobody attempts to.

THE MINERS LEAVING. The miners themselves are becoming very sick of the contest; and are leaving in considerable numbers for other parts of the country.

INTIMIDATING MEN ERON WORKING THE FUNPS.

WILKESDAHER, April 16.—Within a day or two there have been efforts at several of the collicries in this vicinity to prevent the mining of enough coal to keep the engines at work to pump the water out of the mines. The works of Charles Hutchinson, near Kingston, have been idle since the strike was first inaugurated in this valley, but coal sufficient to keep the machinery running was mining. During this week, however, the plan of intimidation practiced in the Haileton region before the outbreak was begun among Mr. Hutchinson's workmen. On Thursday morning the few miners who had been digging the coal to run the engine refused to enter the mines again through fear of their lives if they did so. David Yoster, the mine boss, has been threatened with death if he does not stop work. Several laborers have also been threatened. If the men are thus intimidated suy length of time serious damage to the mines will be the result. These are the first instances of the kind in the Wyoming region during this strike, and if they spread to the other collieries or are continued the operators will have to ask for protection for men to mine doal for the engines. INTIMIDATING MEN ERON WORKING THE PUMPS.

a Conservative Compromise Election of

Speaker. NEW OBLEANS, April 16 .- The House reorganized by electing Estillette, compromise Conservative, Speaker. Estillette was supported by the Kellogg and solid Republican vote, and was elected by 65 to 37 for Wiltz.

New Orleans, April 16.—Louisians Jockey club, 5th day-first race; Handicap hurdle race, 2 miles, over 8 hurdles. Tom Leathers won by a length, Limestone 2d, Bob Britton 3d, beating Captain Jack, Shillslah, and Little Flirt; time 3:87%. At the fourth hurdle Little Flirt; time 3:87%. At the fourth hurdle Little Flirt; time 3:87%. At the fourth hurdle Little Flirt; the with little damage to horse or rider. At the fiith hurdle Shillslah fell, breaking theright arm and slightly injuring the rider. Second race: Free handleap, mile heats. Mary L., 11; Mildew, 32, Vortex, 23; time 1:87%, 1:87% Third race: One and a quarter miles, all ages, won by Capt. Hutchinson, beating Granger, Bonaventure, and Stampede, in the same order; time \$10%. On the track, before the start, Benaventure was the lavorite, four to one against all others. Bonaventure and Granger run meck and neck until entering the home-stretch on the finish, when Granger went to the front, but was passed by Capt. Hutchinson before reaching the string.

Good weather, good track, good racing, and fair attendance. RACES ON THE METATRIE COURSE.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER. EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Brown, a negro, was hanged four miles from Greensburg this morning, for the murder of James W. Clinton, an attorney of St. Helena parish, on the 18th of December last. He was convicted on circumstantial

evidence.

The Picagune publishes the confession of the The Ficayune publishes the confession of the murderer, giving the particulars of the killing. Brown overtook Clinton riding along the road and shot him with a single-barrel pistol. On being shot Clinton dismounted and walked to a tree a short distance from the road. Brown went up to him when Clinton told him to take his horse and what he had, and that he (Clinton) would say nothing about it. Brown them drew his knife and cut the horse's throat, and after giving Clinton ten minutes to pray cut his throat, took his watch and valuables, and left him. This was on Friday, and Clinton's body was found on the following Sunday. The conclusion of the coroner's jury was that Clinton had lingared until that morning.

Two Murderers Hanged-Fears that Another may be Respited by the Acting Governor. CHARLESTON, April 16.—Scipio Bryan and Elljah Atkinson, both colored, were hung at Beaufort to-day, for the double orime of murder and arson. In June, 1874, they entered a country store near Grahamville, robbed the clerk in charge, named Bohn, murdered him and set fire

charge, named Bohn, murdered him and set fire to the premises. The execution was witnessed by about five thousand colored people. There was no disturbance. Both murderers made inil confession and professed penitence.

Considerable excitement prevails among the colored element in Charleston, caused by the rumor that Burch, the mulatto policeman, who, while drunk, murdered as Irish policeman last fall, is to be pardoned by the colored Lieutenant Governor, Gieswes taking advantage of the absence of Governor Chamberlain, who has gone to the Lexington centennial. Burch was to have been hung last Friday, but was respited for one week by Governor Chamberlain.

Movements of the President. BOSTON, April 16 .- President Grant and suite arrived in this city at 5:30 o'clock, by the Boston and Albany railroad. An immense crowd had assembled at the depot, but beyond the usual surging and gazing incident to crowds, no demonsurging and gaing incident to crows, no demonstration was made. Several members of the Governor's staff were in waiting and were presented, after which the whole party were occurred to the Revere house. Dense crowds lined the sidewalks along the route, and Dowdoin square, upon which the hotel laces, was densely packed with people eager to catch a glimpec of the President.

with people eager to catch a glimpse of the Fresident.
Some cheering was here inculged in. Governor
Gaston was in waiting at the hotel and informally welcomed the President and party. This
evening the President attended Mrs. Rousby's
benefit at the Globe theatre. To-morrow moraing
the President will be driven out to Beacon Park
to inspect the blooded stock. At 1 o'clock p. m.
he will visit the Massachusetts Club, and at 2 p.
m. will be entertained at a beaquet at the Commercial Clob rooms, at which Governor Gaston
will preside. At 8 o'clock the Presidential party
will take a special train for Concord.

Damages Against the Baltimore and Ohio

Bailread Company.

Baltimore, April 16.—In the United States
Circuit Court to-day, Judge Giles presiding, in the case of Wm. H. Coleia vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for damages for injuries to plaintiff by defendant, the jury rendered a verplaintiff by defendant, the jury rendered a verdict for \$7.00 in lawor of plaintiff. In July, 1873, the plaintiff was a passenger in the cars of the defendant, and while passing over the "Bine bridge," which spans Gwynn's falls, near the city line, had his arm, which was resting on the window-sill, thrust outside by a sudden lurch of the car, and, coming in contact with an iron pillar of the bridge, his arm was broken in two places, whereupon he brought suir, resulting in the above verdict. It is stated that the object of bringing spit in the United States Circuit Court was to take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Chicago Billiard Tournament. CHICAGO, April 16 .- In the billiard tourname last night Burleigh beat Parker 200 to 159; winner's average, 11.41. Miller beat McAfee 200 to 183; winner's average, 6.25. Maxioli beat Honing 200 to 145; average, 6.45. Cancao, April 16.—In the billiard townsament this p. m. McAfee beat Maggioli 200 to 146; Parker beat Horning 200 to 110; Miller beat Liverman 200 to 180.

Kellogg's Success. PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The benefit of Miss Kellegg to-night, at the Academy of Music, was a perfect evation. She gave her original imper-

sonation of Marguerite, and was several times called before the curtain. The season has been a Barnum's Temperance Lecture. PHILADELPHIA, April 16 .- Mayor P. T. Barnum, of Bridgeport, arrived in town to-night, and will deliver a temperance lecture at the Hippo-dreme on Sunday afternoon.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

ATTACK UPON A PROTESTANT CHAPEL.

INTOLERANCE OF MEXICAN CATHOLICS

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR THE POPE.

Report of Captain Queen-Prompt Action of the Mexican Commandant-Our Indian Policy-Army and Navy-Revenues and Ft. nance-Beath of a Cadet.

Religious War at Acapulco.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Captain Queen, commanding the United States steamer Saranac, dated Acapulco, March 27, he having been ordered thither to inquire into the circumstances attending the DEATH BY VIOLENCE OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. Captain Queen reports that during last fall Pro-copio C. Diaz and other residents of Acapulco, all native citizens of Mexico, organized a congregation for religious worship according to the Protestant creed. The meetings were held on Sundays and other days, in the house of Diaz, and were strictly of a private character. Dian and some members of his flock were occasionally stoned by the population and otherwise annoyed, but sustained no serious damage to their persons. n December last Rev. H. H. Hutchinson, head of the Presbyterian mission in Mexico, was so-licited by the congregation to become their pasor and to organize the congregation in a more formal manner. Converts were added to the church, and, in all, the society numbered sixtyeight persons, mostly natives of the country. Preaching took place and prayer-meetings were held at Diar's residence. They looked for a sultable residence for church purposes, and soon rented one which had served as a Roman Cathelic

church, subsequently used by the French in vaders and afterward had been occupied as a mercantile warehouse. THE CHAPEL WAS FORMALLY OPENED in January last, Mr. Hutchinson officiating as paster. After the services, the congregation retired without any fears of injury from their enemies. On the 25th of that month Mr. Hutchin-son did not attend the chapel, the services being conducted by Mr. Diaz. There were present thirty or forty members. A few minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, as the congregation were singing the last hymn, a disturbance was cocasigned by forty Mexicans, armed with macheter and muskets. From the testimony adduced on the examination into the disturbances only six or eight of these armed men entered the building tempt to escape. The struggle in the chapel did not continue more than eight minutes. Shots were fired, but the principal damage was done by the machetes. The Protestants barricaded their chapel to protect themselves from the force outside. The military commander and his aids soon reached the spot, and were directly followed by forty soldiers from the garrison. The district judge and his secretary also appeared upon the scene, and ordered those inside to open the doors of the chapel. This the Protestants refused to

do until they were arrured the party so ordering were their friends. It was then ascertained, according to official inquiry, that THREE MEN AND ONE WOMAN BAD BEEN KILLED and eleven men wounded.' Among the number a harber, and a native of Hoston. His body was fearfully mangled, his head being almost severed from the body. He had frequently been warned by his friends not to go to the meetings, as there were reasons for believing that by doing so be would place his life in danger. A woman was killed by a bullet passing through her head, and a man was found in a dying condition. This man

was of the attacking party, and was shot by Diaz, who was badly wounded, having received eight Captain Queen says the majority of the people of Acapulco influenced and approved
THE EXTERMINATION OF THE PROTESTANTS. the assault. In his sermons he never condemned the outrage. A petition has been presented to Gereral Alvarez, the Governor of the State, asking for the expulsion of the Protestants. Nothing has been done to bring the offenders to punishment. Any energetic steps to this end would have the effect of increasing the excitement

and occasioning fresh outbreaks. A formal accusation against the curate was pending, but there scemed no prospect of bringing him to account, owing to the present unfavorable condition of affairs.

Revenue Appointments. Wm. M. Dalgielsh has been appointed gauger for the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvanis, and Daniel Mooney and Henry R. Adee for the Second New York district. Sidney M. Wiehl has been appointed storekeeper for the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania.

Financial Affairs. The internal revenue receipts reported yesterday were \$286,571. The customs receipts were day were \$2.06,511. The customs receipts were \$509.557, and national bank notes for redemption, \$577,128. The Treasury balances at the close of business were: Coin, \$56.598.578; currency, \$3.531,-129; coin certificates, \$22,122,100; special deposits of legal tenders for retemption of certificates of deposit, \$47,830,000; outstanding legal tenders, \$370.290 deposits.

Ordered and Detached-Captain L. P. DeKroft, having reported his re-

Captain L. P. DeKroft, having reported his return to this country under orders of detachment from the Asiatic squadron, has been granted three months' leave of absence.

Lieut. Commander Francis M. Green has been detached from command of the Fortune, and ordered to the hydrographic office.

Lieut. S. B. Ackley has been detached from the storeship at Callao, and ordered to the Richmond. Lieut. Miller has been detached from the Richmond, and ordered to the Onward. Master John A. Norris and Ensigne Charles M. Bartlett and Downs L. Wilson have been detached from the Fortune, and ordered to the hydrographic office. The Drowning of Midshipman Cox.

The following account of the sad drowning of Cadet Midshipman Cox has been received at the Navy Department:

Cadet Midshipman Cox has been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, April 18, 1878, Sir.: It was my painful duty yesterday to telegraph to the Department that Gadet Midshipman W. H. Cox had been drowned in Graveyard creek by the upsetting of the shell boat belonging to his class. The morning was fine, the water perfectly smooth, and with three cadets the unfortunate young gentleman whose loss we deplore was seeking health in the manily exercise of rowing. He was pulling the bow oar and steering, and in turning the boat too quickly it was upset. Three of the boat's crew swam to the right bank of the creek, and after vainly attempting to draw an oar from the boat for his support Mr. Cox probably attempted to swim to the left shore, and in the effort may have been selzed with cramp, as his body was found at some distance from the boat, and he was not seen by his companions after they struck out for the land. I inclose a copy of the report of his surviving couracles.

Mr. Cox was a gallant and manly lad, much liked here, and his death is deeply mourned. The funeral service will be held at the chapel of the Naval Academy, and the remains will be conveyed with military honors to the railway station, on their way to their last resting place, in Tennesse. The scort will be the full battalian of naval cadets, and the officers and professors will solide win funeral procession.

I am, zir, your obedient servant,

CR. P. Rodbans,

The Indian Policy. The following circular letter to Indian agents was issued from the Interior Department yes:er-

day:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aprill 3, 1873.

Size: It is the settled policy of the Government to induce indians to recognize in a practical way, at the earliest day positile, the inevitable necessities which are upon them to abandon their no-madic habits, and enter upon some calling by which they may eventually become self-supporting.

which they may eventually become self-supporting.

To this end Congress has incorporated a clause in the act making appropriation for the Indian service for the present fiscal year, which requires "all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to perform service upon the reservation for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, at a reasonable rate, to be fixed by the agent in charge, and to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered.

By the treaty of April 19, 1868, (Statz., vol. 15, p. 692.) Government stipulated to provide each Indian over four years of age, who should remove to the reservation, with mest and flour for the term of four years after removal. That provision has now expired. Therefore, whatever supplies may hereafter be furnished these indians by the Government will be in the form of a gratuity, and the Government sassumes the right and recommises the duty to so manage this gratuity as to make the most of it in the way of civilination and material benefit for the Indians.

So far as practicable, therefore, you will be expected to bring the Indians under your charge into conformity with the requirements of the law above referred to.

There is mingled with the different bands of

Sioux a class of persons to whom this law has special application. These are mixed bloods and white men, who, being married to Indian women at the time of the treaty of 1868, were thereby incorporated into the tribe, and those, if any, who have subsequently been adopted by the tribe with the consent of the United States Government.

ment.
Of this latter class, viz: the whites who have intermerried, the first requirement will be that

ment.

Of this latter class, viz: the whites who have intermstried, the first requirement will be that the parties claiming to be married shall go before a clergyman, or priest, or Indian agent and make a chrowledgment of such marriage, unless such parties have heretofore been formally married and be able to produce a certificate to that effect, and such acknowledgment or certificate must be a matter of agency recent.

Second. All able-bodied males belonging to this class, as well as mixed bloods, must make returns in labor for any favor received from the Government by way of supplies or clothing, and you will therefore notify them, fixing the day on which this order will go into effect, in any event not later than June 1, that hereafter there will be no free issue of rations or goods to themselves or families, and that you will open an account with each each person or head of a family, to whom you will issue rations and goods only in payment of labor, and also only to the extent of their proract share.

They should be encouraged to select land, and erect upon it a home, and expend is farming, fencing and other improvements such labor as they may be able to perform. If intend of this, or a adoition to this, they shall desire to perform labor for the benefit of the agency or the tribe, the same kind of credit will be allowed them.

You will notify all your Indians of the change in their claims upon the Government for supplies by this expiration of the treasy stipulation, and that before long they will all of them be broaght to the same requirement as is now laid upon the white men and half-breeds among them, and that therefore they will find it greatly to their interest to reader to the undertaking in every possible way such efforts as will secure for themselves a home and land for cultivation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. Smith, Commissioner. WILL HE ENFORCE RELIGIOUS LIBERTY?

FRESHETS IN THE WEST. Travel Suspended on the Union Pacific Railway. OMAHA, April 16.—The high water, which for several days past has delayed the trains on the Union Pacific railroad, has finally become so high that travel is entirely suspended between Laramie City, Wyoming, and Ogden, Utab. rising. Passenger trains which left here the 13th, rising. Passenger trains which left here the 1sth, 14th and 15th of April are lying at Laramie City and Rawlings, while these which left Ogden since the 13th are lying at points west of Green river. All are in good quarters, and are well cared for. The officials of the Union Pacific advise travelers for Utah and California not to start until notice of the blockade being broken is given.

PENNSYLVANIA. Vetoes by Governor Hartranft. HARRISDURG, April 16 .- Governor Hartrant has issued a proclamation, giving notice that he has filed in the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office certain bills, passed by both Houses, with his objections thereto. Among the bills thus ve als objections thereto. Among the offis taux ve-toed is one declaring the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States the successors of the trustees of the Fresbyterian House. He has signed the bill providing for a special committee to make an in-vestigation into the affairs of the Reading Rail-road and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies.

RHODE ISLAND.

Second Election for Members of Legislature Success of the Republicans. PROVIDENCE, R. 1., April 16.—The second trial in this city-to-day to elect a Senator and nine

Representatives in the General Assembly re-sulted in the choice of the regular Republican suited in the choice of the regular Republican ticket, supported by the liquor interest, by 350 majority. This probably secures the election of Henry Lippett to the office of Governor, and the repeal of the problibitionary and State constabu-lary laws. Several arrests were made for bribery and illegal votine. Black Hills.

ONAHA, April 16.-A dispatch from Fort Lars

mie, Wyoming, to day, says that Captain Mix's company of the Second cavalry, who were sent after the mining party at Harney's Peak, have secured the whole of them, consisting of sixtcen men, one woman, and a boy. They are expected to arrive at Fort Lar-mie on April 18.

Heavy snows are reported in the Black Hills, and high waters everywhere throughout that section. A war party of Stoux and Arrapahoes are reported to have left for the Shoshone country.

Striking Weavers. PRILADELPHIA, April 16 .- The striking weavers the southern section of the city held a large meeting to-night. Two shops were reported as paying full rates. The others were reported as

still out. A resolution to stand firm until their employers accede to their demand was adopted unanimously. Return of an Absconded Defaulter. Sr. Louis, April 16 .- Herry Gambs, the public administrator of this city, who absconded last November, some \$50,000 in debt to various individuals and estates in his bands, has voluntarily returned, and is engaged with his bondsmen in settling his affairs.

Execution of Travis Harris. St. Louis, April 16.-Travis Harris, who murdered Squire Masterson, his father-in-law, at Commerce, Mo., on the 3d of November last, was hanged at that place to-day.

Record of FireMilwauker, April 16.—A fire at Sheboygan yesterday destroyed Crocker, Bliss & Co.'z china factory. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$40,000.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 16.—A fire here this afternoon destroyed about three thousand bales of cotton, the depots of the North Carolina and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Hailroad Companies and a number of private residences. Loss, \$20,000, about two thirds foured. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from an engine of a cotton compress, standing nears large platform capable of holding over 3,000 bales of cotton. It was soon beyond control, there being a high wind from the west. The fire passed over a thinly-built part of the city a distance of three quarters of a mile, mostly of cotton and railroad depots, insured in the following companies: Home, of New York, \$6,000; North Epitieb, \$65,000; Manhattan, & New York, \$1,000; Frawkin, \$6,000; Continental, \$15,000; . £tos, \$10,000; Fheenix, \$6,000; Niagara, \$10,000; others, \$65,000. Record of Fire-

Record of Crime.

Record of Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Carl Engelboffer, a German lawyer, was found dead in his house, 310 Green street, this morning, under mysterious circumstances. Investigation leads to the belief that Engelbeffer has been dead for several days. The body was found lying on the floor, but no marks of violence have been found on his person. The police have found the wife of decessed at the house of a relative, where she has been lying sick for ten days. Size says she has not seen her husband for the last week, and that he has been subject to fits of insanity, and had threatened to commit suicide. He was in trouble, an agent having sold a house belonging to him during his absence in Europe, and refused to pay over the proceeds.

St. Louis, April 16.—Mrs. E. L. Irwin, a highly respectable young widew lady of Hannibal, Mo., ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Mrs. E. L. Irwin, abignly respectable young widow lady of Hannibal, Mo, tled a clothes line around herself and little sirl, six years old, fastend the other end to a stake in the ground, and then taking the child in her arms, deliberately walked into Bear creek, and both were drowned. Financial embarrassment and disappointment in love is understood to be the caure.

The Navy Department was yesterday ndvised of the death of Commodore John B. Marchand, (retired.) He died at Carlisle, Pa., on the 15th instant.

Hon. G. S. Orth, Minister to Austria, and Hon. Horsee Maynard, Minister to Turkey, will sall from New York in the steamer Russia on her next trip.

A letter from Miss Elizabeth Phip, the composer, amounces the marriage of Miss Antonette Sterling, our great contraits, in London, on Sunday, March 28. After the ceremony a break-fast was given to the bridal couple by George Macdonald.

Donaldson's Plans. The Pell Mall Gazette of April has the follow ing: "An American balloonist, by name Mr. Donaldsen, has informed the Societe d'Aerostation, of Paris, that within three or four months he intends crossing the Atlantic from the United States to Europe, in a balloon measuring 70,005 cable metree. Mr. Donaldson is convinced that there exists a constant current of air in the upper strate of the terrestrial atmosphere setting at that season from west to east. He is undeterred by previous failures, and has provided himself with cans of Lie-big's meat extract, life-belts, blue lights and ures, and has provided aimself with cans of Liebig's neat extract, life-beits, blue lights and rockets, carrier pigeons, bettles to contain floating messages, astronomical instruments and flags, by means of which he can signal to vessels near which he may pass. He will probably travel alone, for the sake of lightness; and the ballast in the balloon car will principally consist of firspots' of Mr. Domaldson's own invention, which are raid to be tin cylinders containing a chemical substance which becomes inflammable instantaneously upon contact with water, and emits a brilliant and long-lasting flame. As Mr. Domaldson is borne rapidly along eastward he will drop those fire pots into the sea every ten minutes, so at night the whole horizon, he expects, will be illuminated, and he will leave a fiery track behindhim on the Atlastic. The scheme sounds all the more a 'big' one, as the recent voyage of the 'Zenith' halloon, from Paris to the neighborhood of Bordeaux, is the longest to record, and only occupied some sixteen hours. The balloonist Green, is all his fourteen voyages, was never lenger in the air than three or four hours at a time. Sixteen years ago the 'Geant' balloon went up from the Champ de Mars and descended in Basever, after six hours' eadling. Subsequently MM. Flammarion and Goddard travelied from Paris to Prussia in cleven hours. Several similar trips have since been made. However, Mr. Domalosen hopes to be in the air not longer than a week.'

It has been colder in Sweden this winter thes in any other civilized country. In Furnital the thermometer marked sixty degrees below zero. SATURDAY MONOGRAPHS.

SANCTUARIO DE GUADALUPE.

THE STORY OF THE PRINCESS SALM-SALM.

LONGEST WORDS IN THE WORLD.

WHAT NAMES IN WASHINGTON TEACH. The Recompense of Sin-The Creole Virgin-History of Celebrated Wares -Lessons Learned from Names-Hard Words to Spell.

Hard and Long Words. As a curiosity in the way of long words, and as apropes to the times, the following jaw-breakers are reproduced from the Baltimore American: word in the English language, used often in old plays, and placed in the mouth of Costard, the clown, in "Love's Labor Lost," act v., scene I, "Honorincabilitudinitatibus." Honorificabilitudinitatibus."
The next in "Pilgrims of the Rhine," by Bul-The next in "Fligfing of the wor," A moronthologosphoras,"
The next iron Rabelais, "Antiperleatamotananaparbeugedamphic Ribrationestoordecantium."
The next is the name of an officer, now in
Madrid, Don Juan Nepomuceno de Burionagona-

Madrid, Don Juan Nepomuceno de Burionagonatorecnagarearcoccha.

The next is a town in the Isle of Mull, "Drimtaidhvrick hillichattan."

The next, "Jungeiranennimmerdurchschwindsuchttoedlungsgegenyerien."
"Nitrophenylenedlamine" and "Polyphrasticontinomimegalondulation" are two words that
recently appeared in the London Times and Sigr.
"Sankashitachaturthivratodyapans."
"Swanchaksharimabamantrastora." "Swapanchaksharimahamantrastera." The names of two productions of Sanscrit lit

erature.
"Lepadotemachoselachogal cokranioleiphanod-rimupotrimmatokichiepikossuphophattoperister "Lepacotemacnose accogs to a rather toperistor rimupotrim matokichiepikoseuphophattoperistor riisktruonoptegkephlokigkiopeleiolagoesstraiob

The Princess Salm-Salm. One of the most irrepressible of modern ladies is the Princess Salm-Salm. She is personally well remembered by many in Washington who met her here during the late war. To well-de-fined beauty she added a dash in style that was fined beauty she added a dash in style that was always captivating. Her most heroic devotion to the cause of Maximilian in Mexico and to her husband won for her the decided admiration of the public. Her husband was killed in the France-German war, August, 1870. After his death she served through the remainder of the war as a Sister of Charity. She now has a volume of memoirs in press, entitled "Ten Years of my Life," and "Appleton's Journal" for April 17 has a few advance thesis. They include an account of the wonder to which the "Sanctuario de Guadalupe" owes its existence. The Frincess says:

count of the wonder to which the "Sanctuario de Guadalupe" owes its existence. The Princess says:

"In the year 1531, ten years after the conquest, there lived in the village of Tolpeliac a newly-converted Indian, who at the font had received the name of Juan Diego. He was an exemplary fellow, and went often to Santiago Tialtiticucio, where the Franciscan monks gave him religious instruction. As he, upon a time, was crossing a hill that ends in a point which extends into Lake Texcoco, and is called 'The Nose of the Mountain,' or in Spanian, 'Narou del Carre,' or in the language of the aborigines, 'Tepetlycac-gol,' he heard some music that was far more beautiful than any he had ever heard before, either among the Spaniards or his own people. When he, in his amasement, looked about, he saw a rainbow that was far more brilliant than he had ever before seen, inclusing a light, transparent cloud, in which there stood a beautiful woman, with a sweet, winning mier, dressed in the costume of a lady of the court of his former heathen ruler. The poor, ignorant fellow had no idea who she was, but he was not afraid, and approached her, when she told him that she was the Virgin Msry, and desired that a temple should be built on that spot and dedicated to her. She premised her protection to those who should worship in it, and bade him inform the bishop of what he had seen and beard.

"The bishop, Don Juan de Zumarraga, a Fran-

seen and heard.
"The bishop, Don Juan de Zumarraga, a Franseen and heard.

"The bishop, Don Juan de Zamarraga, a Franciscan, reluted to believe the story, and sont the Indian away. The Holy Virgin, however, was not to be put off, and appeared three times more to the new convert. Being very much exercised about the matter, and yet not having the courage to go a second time to the bishop, he decided to adoress himself to his confessor, whom he was, moreover, desirous to consult concerning his uncle Juan Bernardino, who was dangerously ill,

"Fearing that the Virgin might appear to him again, he avoided the usual path; but, on a spot which, strangely encurch, is still to be recognized by a smell of suiphur and a spring, the water of which tastes of this mineral, she appeared to him for the fifth time, told him that his uncle was entirely recovered, and bade him gather some flowers on the summit of the hill and carry them to the bishop as a proof that all he said was true.

"But upon this hill there grew, as was well known, nothing but thorns and thisties, and yet when the Indian reached its summit, to his amarement, he found an abundance of the most beautiul and sweetest-smelling flowers he had ever seen. He plucked a goodly collection of them, and west again to the incredulous bishop, who, when he heard what brought the Indian to him the second time, hattened with several priests to meet him. Juan Diego thereupon gave an account of what he had seen and been commanded to do, and when he opened his talma to show the flowers, behold! the bishop and all the priests fell upon their knees as though they had been struck by lightning. On the agate of the blissful convert there was such a pleture of the Virgin as is seen of the Saviour on the handkerchief of Saint Veronics.

"Now, of course, all doubt was dispelled; the wonder was too apparent. This occurred on the lith of December, 1831, ten years and four months after the conquest. What seems to me most remarkable is that the Virgin in this howevely planting is not only represented in Indian continue, but as having Indian feat

"When the bishop recovered from his consternation, he went out to see the places that had been
rendered holy by the apparition. He took the
miraculous picture, and after keeping it for a
time in his own house, he placed it in the cathedral.

"This picture was probably painted by an angel
on a fabric that the afexican Indians weave from
the fibre of an indigenous plant. The holy Virgin
wears a tunic of woolen stuff that reaches from
her neck to her feet, and her head is covered with
a mania—in short, her coatume is that of a rich
Azitec lady. The color of her skin is brown, her
bair is black, her expression amiable, medest and
frank. The picture is known in Mexico as the
'Cresle Virgin.'"

Washington Names. The names in a full directory of any city afford many amusing thoughts and quaint ideas, and our own city of Washington is no exception to the rule. For instance, if we wanted a fratricide according to an old account we could afford eleven Abelis and only three Cains and one Clubb. I we were shouting for our country we could only claim one America. If we were lying in wait for

Abells and only three Cains and one Clubb. I we were shouting for our country we could only claim one America. If we were lying in wait for Prey, we have only three, and yet we have twelve Ambushes. If our entire population wanted to feare the city, we have only twenty-three Carra; and if we wanted to make a bridal present, we could find no more than two Cakes; and if we had to flaght all the world, three Champions would be the extent of our list.

It is a curious fact that while we have only one Apple there are Haldwins without number. Handeliny called on to people the skies we could contribute no more than three Angelis. We have got, as a city, eight Paynes and four Alkens, and if we wanted coup the only varieties we could get would be three Juillens. We have fifty-seven Milk, seven Grinders and two hundred Millers. We have fifteen Noyes, but only one Draumer, yet an infinite number of Horne. To that place from which no traveler returns we have only one Burne; but if we wanted to play a game of cuchre that would beat the "heathen Chines" we have thirty-one Harts, and for agricultural purposes four Piowman. To show we are civilized we number only two Barbarins, and if we wanted to get drunk we have only the Beers, but there is no necessity for getting those on tick, because we have thirty-two Banks.

We have any quantity of Woeds to cut down, and only two Axes. We are badily off for seamen, having only two Sailors. We have twenty-two excellent Barrs and only five Dernkards and one Bernette, which speaks well for the quality of our liquors. Our Fish we can hardly count, and yet in all the number there is only one Hullish. There is no the half. We have bry book and only two Ribors, we have only the Ribors and only five October. For all this ferryage there are only four Shillings, and only one Cry, and she is a widow. If overtaken in iniquity, we have three Just men to interpose in our behalf. We have have broken in the ferryage there are only four Shillings, and yet, if advice was necessary, we have only the Rom

Pike, eight Sparrows, fifteen Lambs, six Steers, thirty-one Harty, fourteen Doves, quite a number of Cranes, one Songster, two Beavers, twenty-one Fores, three Bass, four Chicks, one Doe and twenty-one Birds. We have four Saks to put them in, one Sait to sesson them, and two Sauers, which is the said to the said to sesson them, and two Sauers, who have forty-eight Hunters, forty-eight Fowlers, ten Drivers, one Kille, two Killman, ten Tanners, twelve Skieners and thirteen Hydes, and to turnish the repast a countless number of Cooks. Among our women we have fire Daris for Cupids use. For all the city we have only one Transition of the women only one Pin, and for terrific disease only eleven Pyles. For lovers three is just one Simaker. In all the city there is only one Himan, though three who are Siy, twenty-four Steeles, (including the Chronicle.) To fire a salute we have fitten Canbon. But it is in the religious sense that we beat the world. Our riches in this regard have no end. We have eighteen Churches, seven Chappells, twenty-four Pryors, seventeen Popes, eleven Kirks, five Churchills, fifty Crosses, eighteen Crowns, three Deakins, eighteen Deans, eight Lords, one Sacred, two Sins, one Churchman, two Romans, two Romes, twenty-five Shepherds, two Habits for the Nota, sixteen Christians, two Devines and ten Saints, one Kant and only two Bulls.

This sert of pleasantry is interminable, but one single idea of it proves how from the names of individuals whole histories can be written.

Old and New China. Old and new China are both objects of delight and ambition to ladies, and not unfrequently an

equal taste for one or both is discovered in gen tlemen. Chins, new and beautiful in color and design, is the pride of the housekeepers of all design, is the pride of the housekeepers of all countries, and connoisseurs of ancient ware will endure hardships, and willingly pay immensorums in order to obtain possession of some rare and problematically valuable article of the delicate, fragile and transluceot China. The best pottery known in Europe before the fitteenth century was rude and inferior to the varieties since manufactured. After the voyage of Vacco de Gsma, the first specimens of China and Japanese porcelain were brought to Europe by Portuguezes seamen.

Japanese porcelain were brought to Europe by Portuguese seamen.

The Uhinese claim an astonishing antiquity for their china, some writers dating a knowledge of it anterior to our era. Some of the factories of China now in operation are a thousand years old. As few are nearly two thousand yearsold, and one employs nearly a million work people, and has three thousand furnaces in constant operation. It appears that hackin, a species of soft white earth, is the basis of white porcelain. It is not found in many localities, and its discovery near Dreaden in the seventeenth century, led to the establishment of the first factories which produced the china, so long famous. A sculptor and duced the china, so long famous. found in many localities, and its discovery near Dreaden in the seventeenth century, led to the establishment of the first factories which produced the china, so long famous. A sculptor and painter of great skill, early in the eighteenth century was placed in charge of those works, and crer since in the manufacture of porcelain the spirit and tasts or style of the arts prevalent have been emulated. A royal patronage soon built up a rival factory of porcelain at Sevree, near Paris. Near this place kaolin was found, and at one time Adam, the sculptor, had charge of these works; and under the patronage of Madame de Pompadour the works rose to unrivaled skill and importance. Bleu de Rot, a turquoise blue, and Rose du Barry, a delicate and lucid carnation, are colors produced at Sevres, and later, Joquillee, a beautiful yellow, and green, vert-pre, urre employed as grounds. It is recorded that a pair of vases of the color Rose du Barry were bought by the Marquis of Hertford for £1,621 for. In 1874, at a sale in London, a set of five pieces were sold for 2,250 guineas; at the same sale a vase of Bleu de Rot, oviform, painted by Mozin, hrought 1,800 guineas. At Christies, in 1874, three pieces of china, Rose du Barry and green, and painted by Mozin, were sold for 10,000 guineas. Such immense sums for such perishable articles prove the extent to the manis for the beautiful. The celebrated Portland vase became first the property of the Duchezs of Portland for 1,800 guineas. 1r. Johnson once became interested in the improvement of china, but abandoned it as too expensive. To-day the wareo of England are most generally used, and the name of Wedgewood, and specimens of his beautiful dished, vases, plaques and medallions are everywhere known. A Mr. Fenwick, late of New Castle, was possessed of a cup of percelain, said to have been sent to the Tower by Queen Elizabeth that the Estrol Essex might take from it the Extra content on the morning of his execution.

AMUSEMENTS The National Theatre—The German Company. This afternoon the German operatic and dramatic company-close, in behalf of the good opin-ion of Washington theatre-goers, an lilustrious engagement. We wish they could stay longer. and when they appounce their return full and appreciative audiences will greet them. No habitue of the theatre is in his seat for a single moment before he realizes the presence of a cal-tivated, thoroughly trained and artistic company and if not you understanding that the

nevery, as played last night, was translated into the German from Octave Feuellet ten years previous to its introduction in this country, and as rendered last night it is certainly fuller and much more effective in detail.

The troupe is composed of artists who would be esteemed as first-class to any first-class theatre in the country. Admirably talented and cultivated, thoroughly skilled in mannerisms, gestures and capressions, and possessing physiques facile in assumptions and pleasing in all changes, they let nothing to be desired in the performance of the critic play. Careful and accurate of dress and association, they caused the scenes to pass with remarkable naturalness and force of representation. Each role was well assigned and presented to the life, and each artist seemed to deserve individual praise.

This afternoon in the matines if The Beautiful.

sented to the life, and each artist seemed to deserve individual praise.

This afternoon in the matinee "The Beautiful
Gallette" and "Hannah Weeps and Hannah
Laushs" will be performed. We shall look for a
large house.

Monday evening the Keliogg English Operaseason commences with the performance of "Ernani," with the following east: Elvira, niese to
Duke di Silva, Mme. Jennie Van Zandt; Ruy
Gomer, Duke di Silva, Mr. George A. Cooly;
Charles V, Emperor, formerly King of Chastila,
Mr. Carleton; tiovanna, in Eivira's service, Miss
Hewarth; Ricardo, esquire to the King, Mr.
Nichols; Lago, esquire to Duke di Silva, Mr.
Cayle; and Eruani, or John of Arragon, Mr.
Wm. Castle. Tickets at Metserott's.

Ford's Opera-house—Tony Pastor. Ford's Opera-house-Tony Pastor.

This afternoon and evening afford the last chances to hear and see Tony Pastor and his great troups of specialty artists. Each per-formance will be made a gain one. The troups like their patrons and the patrons like the troups. Between the two there is an extra amount of good feeling, and to-day it will have its full ex-pression. Yesterday they all went on a pligripression. Yesterday they all went on a pligrimage to Mount Verson. There are no further charges sgainst Miss Bertha Foy; the river was rough on the return trip, and she settled all her accounts, not even forgetting to leave for the herring in the Potomac the leat silec of cold ham esten at the strine of the Father of her Country. The mother of Venus and Adonis was a little mad at the gardener because he told this fine old English lady that the chestnut planted in American soil by the British hands of the Prince of Wales was of allow growth. Miss Jennio Morgan wondered at the performance of some finhermen she saw but Mrs. Fielding explained to her that they were letting down their nots to catch oysters. Gus Williams purchased photographs of the sacred scenes, with the intension of precenting them to his friend, George Wilkes, of the Spirit of the Times, but he lost them in a gust, which blow them from the steamer out into the river. George will feel bad. Tony Pastor, who sings of Washington and exhibits his picture every night, was affected to tears as he studied the interesting relices of Mount Verson and trod its classic shades. The best of friends must park, and to-night we part with the troupe. They will take with them the "cup of kindness" presented by their Washington friends.

Inaugural Concert. The inaugural concert at the new and beautiful public school building in Georgetown, on Tuesday evening next, will be necessarily fine from the evening next, will be necessarily fine from the great talent enlisted in the undertaking. The merits of Professors Gloetzen and Beakert are known at home and abread, while the singing of Mrs. Camp, Miss Cooks, Mr. Herr and Mr. S. G. Tourny is ever attractive to our concert-goers. It is expected that Mr. Leo. P. Wheat, of Richmond, will participate, and the many friends of Mr. Jas. P. Cowardin, of Richmond, will flock to hear his inimitable decture on "Scuthern Recenstruction and the Humors of the Court-room." See advertisement elsewhere.

The stars at the Avenue are making its stage ery attractive. Miss Minnie Baker's songs and iances are warmly applauded, and her handsome The Theatre Comique.

At one o'clock the Theatre Comique band will sound the jubilee for all the faithful to gather within its walls for the grand matines performance. Ladies and children are specially invited, and the latter will particularly onjoy the performing dogs. The drams of the "Golden Farmer" will conclude each cutertainment. Manager Hogers has powerful attractions for next week.

Bishop Manning's Accession to the Cardinal-

ship.
The North German Gazette, referring to the recent discussion is the English press respecting Cardinal Manning's position in English society, devotes some remarks to the social consequences devotes some remarks to the social consequences which his appointment will have, and to the question raised by the introduction of a prince of the Church into the upper classes of society in England. The article says the Cardinal, as a prince of the Church, would enjoy in Catholic obuntries precedence over members of the families of the highest nobility. This, however, is cut of the question in Protestant England, where people, of course, do not recognize the status of a prince of the Church. The Genetic adds: Mgr. Manning has availed himself of every opportunity to obtain a place in the upper grades of society in England, and wishes to compel it to recognize his rank in a Church which is in England, properly speaking, only a discenting sect. The great notherness of the House of Lords, however, would kardly be disposed to take their places behind a Roman Catholic prelate. The good relations which have hitherto existed between the Archibabep and the aristocracy might, therefore, should be adhere to his claims, become rather less triendly. It is even possible that the question may be raised in the House of Commons as to whether a Britter and property in the Cardinal without the consent of the Govern-

THE ROMAN CARDINALS.

ECTURE BY REV. C. I. WHITE, D. D.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE SACRED COLLEGE

HOW AND WHY IT WAS ORGANIZED.

DUTIES AND PREROGATIVES OF ITS MEMBERS The Manner of Creating Cardinals-Description of the Dresses Worn-The Ceremony of Institution-

Reference to Catholies in America - A Word About the Order of Jenuits.

The following lecture was delivered on Wednes day evening last, before the Carroll Institute, of this city, by Rev. Chas. I. White, B. D., paster of St. Matthew's church, and at the request of nu-merous patrons of the paper it is published. It btless prove interesting reading to all classes, as it gives in concise form much valuable

nformation on the subject discussed "THE CARDINALATES." The elevation of an American prelate to the cardinalitie dignity is an event which has naturally
created a sensation throughout the Catholic
world, because of its novelty and its important
significance. It is now over three hundred and
fifty years since the glad tidings of the Gospei
were preclaimed in this western hemisphere, and
until the present day the Supreme Pastor of
Christendom had no intimate advisor or member
of his privy council (if I may so express it) in this
part of the world to aid him in the government
of the universal Church. The appointment of a
cardinal is, therefore, something new and extra-

part of the world to aid him in the government of the universal Church. The appointment of a cardinal is, therefore, something new and extraordinary for the militons of people who inhabit this western continent, and when we consider the
motives which induced it we cannot but view it as
a most remarkable and interesting event in the
history of the American Church.

In the consistory beid on the 18th of March
last the sovereign Pontiff, Pius IX, after enumerating the dreadful trials to which the Church is
subjected at the present time, addressed the assembled cardinals in the following words: "In
the midst, therefore, of such great tribulations,
seeing that the more bitter the combat the
greater should be the co-operation and virtue of
the generals and solidiers, we have resolved to
neminate to-day, for the senate of our hely Roman
Church, six eminent men, all of whom assuredly
have shown themselves worthy of this honor,
whether by administering their episcopal duties
with a zeal, prudence, firmness and doctrine dezerving of all praises; whether by suffering

THE GREATEST PERSECUTIONS

In delense of the Church, and giving a signal example of virtue and courage; whether by rendering in our city of Rome scalous and constant services highly esteemed by the Apostolic Sec. And on this occasion it is a subject of great joy to us to be able to give a certain and sincere proof of the love and interest we feel for those illustrious churches from which we have chosen and honored those prelates." From these words of the Holy Father it is plain that the Catholic Church in the United States has risen to a degree of importance and influence—which qualifies it to assume an equal-rank winnine churches of the Old World, and to furnish a delegate or representative for the government of the Church at large. This is the real import of the seem which is attracting so much attention on this side of the Atlantic, and any information that will throw light upon the subject by showing the relations of the cardinalitic office to the Church, must prove interesting. In my remarks this evening I shall confine myself to the more prominent questions that suggest themselves for consideration:

1. After the Sovereign Pontifi there is nothing higher for heave venerable in the Church than the Sacred Collega of Cardinals. They are the princes of the Court of Rome; the condential advisers of the Pope; his principal coadjutors during his life, and after his death the government of the Church devolves upon them, and they are the electors by whom a successor is chosen to fill the vacancy in the Apostolic Sec. They constitute, in fact, the supreme senate of the Church. THE GREATEST PERSECUTIONS

was originally given to clergymen who were attached to particular churches in the capacity of pations. They were distinguished by this name from other dergymen, who had no determinate piace for the exercise of their functions, but officiated in different churches according to the order of their ecclesiastical superior. The appellation of cardinal (which is derived from the Latin word Cardo, a hinge,) signified that their locality was fixed; that like a door resting upon its hinges the respective stations to which they had been appointed, depended on them for the benefits of religion. The same word was sometimes amployed for the sake of distinction among bishops and deacons. By a cardinal bishop was understood a prelate who was charged with the government of a special district. Cardinal deacons were those who were appointed to serve minor churches, called deaconries or oratories. Historians do not agree as to the precise period when this title was first introduced. Some contend that it was used as early as the year 150, while others date its commencement from the close of the third century, it is certain, however, as Fieury observes, that this mode of expression was very common under the pontificate of Gregory the Great, in the sixth century, and in general acceptation throughout the Latin Church. In the course of time it was applied particularly to elergymen who resided in cities, and at a still later period it became obsolete, except in the Church of Rome, where the primitire usages of Christianity are adhered to with a peculiar veneration.

The extransion of Rome, from the office which they exercised of

in the government of the Universal Church, soon became more elevated in dignity than bishops themselves. The episcopal order is, doubtless, far more emient than that of the priesthood; but the distinguished rank of a cardinal is estimated, not frem the grade of the sacred order with which he is invested, but from the extensive powers which he enjoys as member of the Apostolic See and counselor and elector of the Pope. Thus, Eugenius IV, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1440, after mentioning the several prerogatives of the cardinals, concludes that their dignity, arising from the vast jurisdiction which they possess, surpasses that of patriarchs and other oishops, whose authority is conlined within the limits of their respective territories. "Who does not see," says that Illustrious pontiff, "that the dignity of a cardinal surpasses that of an archbishop? For, while the latter is established only for the interests of a particular country, the former look to the interests of Ubristendom at large. While the archipiscopal authority extends only to a certain church, that of the cardinal monjunction with the Apostolic See, has reference to all the churches; and while the cardinals are subject only to the judgment of the sovereign Pontiff, it is their privilege, in union with the Pope, to elit in judgment upon patriarchs and archbishops and all other orders of the Thurstra AND DRACONS, AIDING THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF

At first the cardinals of Rome consisted only of PRIESTS AND DRACONS, but subsequently the bishops of the neighboring cities were decorated with the title and ranked among the counselors and assistants of the Pope. They were called suburbican bishops, and were formerly seven in number, viz. those of Cetta. Porto, Alba, Paleastrina, Sabina, Frascati and St. Rudna; but this last see having been coupled with that of Porto, the number of cardinal bishops was reduced to siz. That of cardinal priests and cardinal descons has often varied. Upon the death of Ulement VI, in 1382, it was resolved by the Sacred Cellege that the number of its members should not exceed twenty; Paul IV limited it to forty; afterwards Sixtus V carried it up to seventy—a regulation which has been uniformly slopled by his successors. Each cardinal is required to be in the holy order which he represents, unless he be dispensed by the sovereign Pontiffrom the observance of the law, which obliges him to receive the holy order befitting his rank within tweive months from the date of his appointment, under pain of rendering his nomination void. It generally happens, however, that most of the cardinal deacons in the order of bishops; and the cardinal deacons in the order of bishop or priest. The distinction of the three orders of cardinals proceeds from the difference of the intention of the service of certain churches or chapping at Rome, they who are elevated to this dignity become the titles which they receive at the time of their promotion, and as the cardinals originally, as we have observed, were only priests or deacons attached to the service of certain churches or chappels at Rome, they who are elevated to this dignity become the titles which they receive at the time of their propective, and derive from them their cardinalitic rank.

The six cardinal bishops, though they attend to the administration of the laters when the time, where they reside as more immediate counselors of the Pope. To assist the Sovereign Pontiff in the government of PRIESTS AND DEACONS,

ernment of

THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH,
being one of the principal offices of the cardinalate, the members of the Sagred college are required to remain is the city of Rome, and they would be guilty of a grave offense if they left it without the papal sanction. The other most important duties devolving upon them consist in the government of the Church when deprived of the chief pastor, and in electing another to fill the vacant chair of Peter. They act as coadjutors of the Pupe in the management of ecclesization afairs, chiefly in the Sacred Congregations, as they are called, which are nothing else than standing committees, established at different periods, and which have for their object to examine the various matters of business, or theological and disciplinary questions, that present hemse leves for the consideration of the Hely See. There are no less than twenty-two of these committees, who report the result of their deliberations on any point to the Soversign Pontiff, whose prerogative it is to give a decision. From the important functions which the cardinals exercise, we may readily infer that they are selected by His Holloss—who alone has authenty to appoint them—from among those scelasiasies who are most conspicuous for their learning, plety and other estimable qualities. "It is the peculiar hour of this illustrous body," says De Joux in his "Letters en Raly" "to be formed of men distinguished by their tal-ents, genius and virtue, without any regard to mallonal considerations or to direct illustrous both the and fortune. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that syen the lirst princes of Extope have THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH.

ASPIRED TO THE DIGNITY of cardinal," Dr. England observes: "What ever might be the merits or the talents of any other body of men, I could have no hesitation for an instant to place this assembly by its side, and whether upon the ground of capacity, of experience, of information, of industry or of virtue, or of all united, to claim a favorable award from every impartial and capable judge." Speaking of the Sacred College as it cristed in his time, about thirty-five years ago, (and we may take his description as usually characteristic of this distinguished body,) he says: "Not one of its members has been raised to the cardinalate, merely because of his family greatness; he has uniformly decorated that, at least, by his virtues. In this body are found the protectors of science, the pairous of the arts, the promoters of piety, the founders of colleges, of nospitals and of those other institutions which alleviate the distress and prouncte the happiness of man. The constitution of the body excibits the sources from which it contains. If there be something of aristocracy in its composition, it is, perhaps, that species of which even a republic might, to some extent, approve. No one is admitted by descent or hereditary claim. If dignity is conferred, it is only upon the individual, and for his personal merits. It is open equally for the son of the peasant as for the son of the prince.

"The usual

in the Papai chapel is a red cassock, with a sinecure of the same color, having tassels of gold, red
stockings, a rochet, (that is, a surplice with narrow sleeves,) over which they commonly wear a
cappa or ample cloak, with a large tippet of
white armina, which hangs over the shoulders
and chest. The ermine is laid saide in the summer season. On their head they wear a small
red calotte, (sg. skull-cap), and sometimes a
square red cap, (or biretta.) In times of penance
or mourning the red robes are changed for others
of a violet color, and on two or three particular
days the rose color is used. On solemn occasions,
when the Pope officiates, or when there is a grand
procession, they all wear red choes and mitres of
white damask silk. The cardinal bishops wear
copes, the cardinal pricate, chasubles and the
cardinal descens damatics, of the color suited
to the solemnity; but on days of penance the
deacons wear chasubles. Their dress of state,
when not engaged in sacred functions, is the cassock, the rochet, over which is worn a manteletta,
or short cloak, through which they put their arms,
and a mozetta or tippet with a small hood, over
which the cardinal bishops exhibit the rains of DRESS OF THE CARDINALS

and a mozetta or tippet with a small hood, ove which the cardinal bishops exhibit the chain of which the cardinal bishops exhibit the chain of THE PECTORAL CROSS, but not the cross itself. When in full jurisdiction, that is, in the churches of their titles, or during the vacancy of the Holy See, the mantelletta is always laid aside. Cardinals promoted from any of the religious orders preserve in their robs: the peculiarity of color belonging to that association, and never use silk." But all wear the red hat and cap, the first of which was introduced by innocent IV, in 1245, at the Council of Lyons. Considering the great evils which the Church had suffered from the wicked persecution of Fraderick II. Emperor of Germany, who went to far in his implety as to declare Moses, Christ and Mahomet a trio of imposters, and to imbrue his hands in the blood of the highest dignitaries of the Church, the Pope created a great number of cardinals, and conferred upon them the red hat, not only as a mark of their eminent dignity, but as an emblem of the obligation they were under of standing firm, and even shedding their blood, if necessary, for the honor of God and the welfare of religion. History repeats itself. Among the cardinals just created by Pius IX; is the noble Archbishop of Guesen and Posen, Ledgehowiki, who is actually a prisoner in the hands of the German Emperor, and who, most probably, has not yet head of the distinguished honor conferred upon him by the Sovereign Poutiff. The red cap and biretta worn by the cardinals were instituted by Paul II in 1464, to distinguish them from other prelates on occasions when the hat was not used. Prior to the seventeenth century the address of a cardinal, either verbally or in writing, was "Right Reverend" or "Most lilustrious." but from the year 1600, under the Pontificate of Urban VIII, it was decided that a cardinal should be addressed as "His Eminence." THE PECTORAL CROSS.

ROWEVER OBJECTIONABLE

the splendid contume and magnificent display of
the carouals may appear to puritanical eyes,
they will be regarded as secred and remerable by
those who look to the eminence of their station,
the important significance of their dress, and the
powerful influence of brilliant ceremony in affecting the mind and dispating the soul to the author
of all grandeur and perfection. Far from being
incompatible with the spirit of humility inculcated by the Sariear, the centume of a cardinal reminds him continually of the weighty obligations
imposed on him, of his entire devotedness to the
interests of religion, and of the disposition he
should have, het easily to labor indestigably for
the welfare of the Church, but even to sacrifice
his life il nessurery, to the cause of truth. What
Gunsane his recorded in his life of St. Charles
Borromeo may with due proportion be appoiled HOWEVER OBJECTIONABLE stead of being elated with the title of cardinal, he felt himself bound, in virtue of his cievation, to sourish in his heart a mest ardent love for God, to be inflamed with real for the salvation of souls, and the propagation of the Catholic faith, and to be willing at any moment to

and to be willing at any moment to

FORFHIT HIS LIFE

In the cause of religion." "If the splendor and
richness of the cardinal's appearance in public be
great," observes Dr. England, "numbers of them
have inherited the means by which that exhibition is sustained, and refuse to accept from the
public pure the allowance which is appropriated
for its support; others would, is any state of society, have by their merits obtained a similar
rank; others in the midst of this external show
follow in their private life, the poverty and mortification which they rowed as members of the
strictest orders of religion; and if they ride in
splendid carriages in Rome, for the purpose of
conforming to the etiquette which is so essential,
they have traversed tady on foot, with only their
breviaries in their hands, making its churches
reasound with the oloquence which converted the
sinner and encouraged the sant." Be it said to
the lasting hours or this distinguished corps of
individuals, that few of them comparatively
have proved themselves unworthy of the high
trust connected with their exaited station.
Whether we look back into the annals of history,
or confine our observations to the present age, we
shall always sheloid them as a bady are received. or confine our observations to the present age, we shall always behold them, as a body, pre-eminent is piety, in learning, in philamthropy, in seal for the honor of religion, and the cultivation of

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

What names have come down to us encircled with a brighter halo than those of Charles Borromeo, Peter Damian, Bellarmin, Kimenes, Baronius, De Berulle, D'Ossat and a hest of others? Where shall we discover more extensive erudition, more brilliant genius, more enlightened wisdom, than in the writings of those celebrated wisdom, than in the writings of those celebrated men? Where shall we look for more eminent sancity, for purer benevolence, or for the more rigorous practice of any of the virtues that can adorn the character of a man, a Christian, or an apostic, than in the lives and actions of so many illustrious cardinals? Without referring to any other examples in modern times, we have only to recall the memory of the late smiable Cheverus (first bishop of Borton, and subsequently archishop of Bordeaux, in France,) to form an idea of the high qualities to which the cardinalitie dignity is awarded. "Who among our religious teachers," says Dr. Channing, a distinguished Unitarian minister, "would solicit a comparison between himself and the devoted Cheverus? This good man, whose virtues and talents have now raised him to the high dignities in Church and State, who seew wears in his own country the joint honors of an archbishop and peer, lived in the midst of us, devoting his days and nights and his whole heart to the service of a poor and uneducated congregation. We saw him declining, in a great degree, the society of the cultivated and refined, that he might be the friend of the ignorant and friendless, leaving the circles of polished Hfe, which he would have graced, for the meanest hovels; bearing with a father's sympathy the burthens and sorrows of his THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

charging himself alike with their temporal and spiritual concerns, and never discovering by the faintest indication that he felt his fine mind debased by his seemingly humble office. This good man, bent on his errands of mercy, was seen in our streets under the most burning sun of summer and the flerest storms of winter, as if armed against the elements by the power of charity. He has left us, but not to be forgotten. He enjoys among us what to such a man must; be dearer than fame. His name is cariched where the great of this world are unknown. It is pronounced with blessings, with grateful tears, with sighs for his return, in many an abode of source and want."

In viewing this finished character, and the numberless others that might be presented, we are forced to acknowledge that the scarlet robes of a cardinal are something more than outward show. We cannot but believe that they are the expression of great excellence, as well as the insignia of eminent rank, and that minds so pure, so gifted, so cultivated, as to have merited this high distinction, will honor it by the faithful discharge of the important obligations which it imposes. These obligations are of so weighty a character that the history of the Church exhibits numerous instances of men. LARGE SPIRITUAL PAMILY;

numerous instances of mon,

PRE-BMINERT IN LEARNING

and sanctily, and conspiences by their genius,
literary labore, and apostolic real, declining, in a
spirit of humility, the konors of the cardinalship,
Such were the blessed Andrew Coult, of the
poble family of that name, and a Franciscan
monk; Vincent Ferrer and Louis of Grenada, of
the order of St. Dominie—the former an apostolic
preacher, powerful in word and deed; the latter
one of the most impressive writers on spirituality—
—also, St. Francis Borgia, of the Society of
Jesus, and St. Philip Nert, of the Oralory.
Others, equally distinguished for their eminent
qualities, ascepted the cardinalate only after a
positive order from the sovereign Pentilf to dayso,
while some resigned that high position that they
might labor for their sanctification in a more sumble sphere. Among the former we may mention
those two illustrious individuals, Baronius, of the
Oratory, whose annals of the Church have won
for him the title of father of ecclesianteal history, and Beliarmine, whose controversial writings,
chiefly against the errors of the pretended Reformation, place him in the highest rank of modern
theologians. Of the latter, we can name St. Pater
Damian, in the lith century, and in our own times
Cardinal Odescalohi, who laid aside his purple
robes in 1835, to bedome an humble member of the
Society of Jesus. PRE-BRINGSTIN LEARNING

THE LIVE OF A CARDINAL

is not one of idleness—it is not the etium cum dig-nilate. Being presidents of the congregations or bureaus for codesiastical affairs, apostolic visit-ors of conventual institutions, protectors of re-ligious orders, confraternities and solleges, they devote themselves entirely to the interest of the Church, study, the Papal audiences, recaption of visits from strangers, religious solemnities, the care of the poor and the sick, works of plety, in-stitutions of charity and learning, the encourage-ment of letters, the sciences and arts—all this alls up the time and absorbs the revenues of the cardinal.

cardinal.

It is time to may something of the mode of proceeding by which an ecclesiastic is appointed to the cardinalitic rank and inducted into the carcine of his office. This takes place in what is called a consistory, which is a meeting of the loope and cardinals for the transaction of busi-